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ADVANCING ANIMAL DISEASE TRACEABILITY ROAD MAP FOR IDAHO

A Three-Year Plan

Submitted by:

Bill Barton, DVM

ADMINISTRATOR- DIVISION OF ANIMAL INDUSTRIES
IDAHO STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
2270 OLD PENITENTIARY ROAD, PO BOX 7249 BOISE, ID 83707
208-332-8540
SIGNATURE _____

Submitted to:

CYNTHIA GABORICK, DVM, MS
ASSISTANT DISTRICT DIRECTOR FOR IDAHO
VETERINARY SERVICES
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

9158 W. BLACKEAGLE DRIVE BOISE, ID 83709
208-373-1620

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA), Division of Animal Industries has drastically changed the way it conducts animal disease traceability over the past four years. Cattle traces had previously been conducted using paper USDA-APHIS-VS program disease documents, slaughter plant records, livestock auction records, interstate certificates of veterinary inspection, brand slips, phone calls, and producer interviews. With the introduction of SCS-CoreOne, ISDA enters all animal identification numbers and results from bovine tuberculosis and brucellosis test records and brucellosis vaccination records. Animal identification numbers from sale yard releases and interstate export certificates of veterinary inspection are entered into an Excel spreadsheet. Interstate import certificates of veterinary inspection are scanned and stored in a pdf file.

ISDA has moved forward toward utilization of electronic databases to improve the practicality and accuracy of cattle identification storage and retrieval. USDA Cooperative Agreement funding has allowed for the purchase of storage space on our in-house server and Trace First, Inc. has supplied ISDA with their CoreOne product. Now that these tools are in place, the main challenge for ISDA will be to:

- Supply the personnel to enter data into the system.
- Promote ADT within the livestock industry.
- Enforce the ADT rule.
- Improve the state's technology infrastructure to facilitate ADT
- Promote and facilitate the use of electronic identification systems by cattle producers.

- The key elements of this Road Map are:

FY 2012-2013:

1. Procure and train the ISDA personnel required to enter the data necessary for a successful electronic cattle disease traceability system
    a. Cattle brucellosis tests with individual identification
    b. Cattle tuberculosis tests with individual identification
    c. Brucellosis vaccination records with individual identification.
2. Develop and institute education and outreach for producers and veterinarians.

FY 2013: Participate in the prescribed number of ADT trace exercises and submit exercise results to APHIS-VS as requested. Strive for a consistent 24 hour response.

FY 2012-2014:

1. Promote the acceptance and routine use of electronic submission of documents by accredited veterinarians and livestock markets.
2. Establish Approved Tagging Sites at all livestock markets and other points of concentration as needed.
3. Distribute silver NUES tags to producers as needed. Record tag numbers with premises as the tags are distributed.

FY 2014:

1. Continue to advance the use of an electronic cattle traceability system.
2. Monitor out-going ICVIs for compliance with ADT rules.
3. Promote the use of orange brucellosis vaccination RFID tags. It is hoped that the use of these tags will improve the overall acceptance of RFID tags and the use of electronic recording and reporting of animal identification in Idaho.

FY 2015:

1. Explore funding for orange brucellosis vaccination RFID tags that would be supplied to producers at no cost for a limited time.
2. Institute electronic transaction/identification reporting from sale yards via the existing computer platform (SaleTime).
3. Facilitate electronic reporting from saleyards by supplying RFID readers.
4. Hire one more FTE for data input and other ADT activities.

- The primary benefits of this plan are:
    1. Increase the speed and accuracy of cattle identification information retrieval in a disease trace-back situation.
    2. Allow Idaho to show trading partners that we can document containment of diseases, including brucellosis in the Greater Yellowstone Area.
    3. Consistent and rapid retrieval of cattle identification information will be a valuable tool for conducting in-state cattle health and regulatory compliance investigations.

- This plan will build upon Idaho's previous traceability efforts by introducing a new, user-friendly plan that will be readily acceptable to the majority of producers. Producer acceptability will be enhanced by the low-tech flexibility and practicality of the new plan.

- This plan fits within USDA's new framework for animal disease traceability because it is based upon USDA's framework for animal disease traceability.

- This plan will support animal health information systems within Idaho by providing the resources, structure, and protocols needed to build and maintain an efficient data storage and retrieval system that can be used for epidemiological studies and disease management.

- This plan supports the exchange of animal health information with other States/Tribes/Territories and USDA by making cattle identification information readily available to them when the need arises. Brands will be an accepted part of the program with those states that reciprocate.

- The only alternative that Idaho explored was to continue with paper records and scan images of certificates of veterinary inspection into a database. If this system were

utilized, the USDA CoreOne platform would be utilized where applicable. The feasibility of this alternative would be assessed by the ability to meet the four performance standards.

- The projected costs for FY2012: $264,730.00 including benefits and equipment
  FY2013: $241,379.00 including benefits
  FY2014: $248,320.00 including benefits
  FY2015: $120,000.00 including benefits and orange tags
- The actual costs for FY 2012: $80,000.00
  FY 2013: $66,687.00
  FY 2014: $80,000.00

II. CURRENT TRACEABILITY SITUATION

2.1 Who are we?

- The primary constituents are:
  -ISDA- Division of Animal Industries
  -Beef cow-calf producers
  -Dairies
  -Dairy heifer-raising operations
  -Livestock markets, buying stations and cattle traders
  -Cattle feeding operations
  -Cattle haulers
  -Accredited livestock veterinarians
  -Animal identification device suppliers
  -Idaho State Legislature

- External constituents are:
  -USDA, APHIS, Veterinary Services
  -Domestic trading partners
  -International trading partners

- Statewide, tribal-wide, and territory-wide means that an identification and trace-back program instituted by that entity will be consistently administered throughout the entity.

- Traceability data will be used internally for disease investigations, import violation investigations, and epidemiology. Traceability data will be used externally, when requested, for disease trace-back. It might also be used to demonstrate disease control capability to trading partners.

- Two values will guide the Idaho animal disease traceability system:
  1. Diligence in the control and prevention of animal disease.

2. Transparency for trading partners and other regulatory agencies involved with animal health.

2.2 Where are we now?

- Animal disease traceability in Idaho is currently defined as one important component of our animal health system.
- Traceability capability is currently measured in Idaho using the ADT trace exercise system. The ability to identify the source of individual animals within 24-48 hours for a given investigation is used as an interpretation of success.
- Coordination of the existing animal traceability infrastructure in Idaho is currently achieved by processing official documents (CVIs, official test records and brucellosis vaccination records) according to procedures established by the State Veterinarian and USDA, APHIS, VS.
- Coordination is currently being achieved statewide by monitoring the submission and content of official documents by office staff. ISDA field staff and USDA, APHIS, VS take corrective actions when warranted if deficiencies are found.
- The present unit coordinates activities with other existing agencies/units by telephone, fax, or email.
- The Idaho standard for traceability is 95% success in tracing an animal of concern within a necessary time period, whether it is for import or disease purposes. This standard is not consistently quantifiable, but it has served Idaho appropriately.
- While the state of Idaho's technology infrastructure with respect to the animal disease traceability vision is rudimentary, one terrabyte of state-owned supported storage is available for immediate use. Compatibility within the department for sharing data when needed is adequate. Compatibility outside the department for sharing data is dependent on the software being used. Migration to CoreOne has enhanced compatibility for sharing data outside the department.
- Requests for information are available 24/7. Depending on the information required, authorized staff will be able to access CoreOne information from any computer. Otherwise, authorized staff must physically travel to the headquarters facility and access the needed documents. These documents may be either paper or electronic.
- There is no state funding for any improvements upon animal disease tracing capability. Idaho must rely completely on Federal funding to make any improvements in its animal disease tracing capability.

2.3 Strengths and Weaknesses

- The strengths of ISDA-Division of Animal Industries in terms of technology lie in our in-house storage capability. In terms of human resources and personnel capabilities, the people that we employee at this time are very skilled at their jobs.
- The weaknesses of ISDA-Division of Animal Industries in terms of technology include the lack of an efficient, affordable, and practical platform to enter and store paper ICVIs electronically. With respect to human resources, we do not have an adequate number of people to accomplish the data entry necessary to create an electronic animal identification/disease traceability database.

2.4 Opportunities and Threats

- This plan, once implemented, would enable ISDA to respond more rapidly and efficiently in the face of potential threats and possibly avoid some of the consequences of those threats.
- This plan will provide for better use of currently available documentary information by accelerating access to the information.
- This plan will definitely enhance networking opportunities, especially among the Greater Yellowstone Area states.
- If this plan were not implemented by ISDA, a major disease outbreak such as foot and mouth disease would have a greater impact due to the amount of time currently required to access and analyze animal movement data using our system as it presently exists.
- If this plan is not implemented by ISDA, no other entities in Idaho have been tasked with doing so.

2.5 Inventory of existing infrastructure and suitability assessment to support the requirements analysis for funding prioritization and justification.

- ISDA currently employs four (4) FTE technical records specialists. All four are working to capacity. Approximately 45% of their combined duties are comprised of animal disease traceability related activities such as CoreOne data entry and record receiving, sorting, scanning, and filing.
- There is adequate space for four data entry workstations. Hardware and software for all of these workstations does not exist in our inventory.
- Connectivity resources in the field are comprised of DSL, wireless internet connections, and RSA keys via a VPN. Office connectivity is accomplished through a 30 MBPS metropolitan area network.
- USDA animal disease traceability and animal health information resources are readily accessed through the internet.

- Organization of all existing paper record systems used to access animal disease traceability or animal health information:

  - Information from paper **brucellosis vaccination certificates** are entered into SCS-CoreOne with individual animal identification and then filed under the name of the accredited veterinarian. Each veterinarian has a folder where certificates are kept in chronological order. Brucellosis vaccination tag distribution records are kept on an Excel spreadsheet.

  - Information from paper **brucellosis test records** are entered into SCS-CoreOne with individual animal identification and then filed by the date the sample was collected.

  - Paper **tuberculosis test records** are handled in the same manner as brucellosis test records.

  - Paper interstate **import CVIs** are optically scanned and kept in a pdf database. Tallies of animal and document numbers are kept by hand on paper.

  - Paper interstate **export CVI** information (including individual animal identification) is recorded in an Excel spreadsheet. Two paper copies are filed, one by issuing veterinarian and one by the receiving state.

  - Silver **NUES tag** inventory and distribution to producers is kept in SCS-CoreOne.

- ISDA has a full on-site IT support and management team. Our system has state-of-the-art security and resources, including a state firewall. One terrabyte of storage has been dedicated to animal identification/traceability. Office connectivity is accomplished through a 30 MBPS metropolitan area network.

- Automated data capture capability is very limited.
  - VSPS and Global Vet Link submissions are increasing but still negligible.
  - USDA, APHIS, VS MIM (MIM vs MIMS) equipment is used by field staff for official activities such as brucellosis or tuberculosis testing.

  - ISDA field personnel carry RFID wand readers of varying quality/capability but are not equipped to transmit the information.
  - Many large dairy practitioners are utilizing RFID for brucellosis

vaccination identification. They submit the information on paper Excel spreadsheets.

III. VISION AND MISSION CONTEXT FOR ADVANCING TRACEABILITY

3.1 Vision Statement

From A Strategic Plan to Meet the Needs of Idaho Agriculture 2011 – 2016: **Guided by a Vision** "The Idaho State Department of Agriculture has an ever-important place in one of the state's largest industry sectors. We recognize Idaho's economic well-being is forever tied to the health of its farming and ranching. We also recognize new opportunities exist that will redefine the future of agriculture in Idaho. As agriculture changes, ensuring efficient and superior service delivery will be the department's foremost priority. The pledge has been made to optimize the value of principles our farmers and ranchers have framed over the past century. The director and her administrative staff believe that fostering a cooperative atmosphere within the agency and with other state agencies creates the opportunity for increased internal efficiency, as well as, prompt and complete customer driven service delivery. She will continue to encourage personal and professional development and motivate employees by providing meaningful work-related challenges. In addition, her availability to the public and agency employees reinforces her commitment to the success of the industry."
http://www.agri.idaho.gov/Categories/AboutISDA/Documents/strategic_plan/ISDA2011StrategicPlan.pdf

3.2 Mission Statement

From A Strategic Plan to Meet the Needs of Idaho Agriculture 2011 – 2016: **Mission Statement "**Serving consumers and agriculture by safeguarding the public, plants, animals, and environment through promotion, education, and regulation".
http://www.agri.idaho.gov/Categories/AboutISDA/Documents/strategic_plan/ISDA2011StrategicPlan.pdf

IV. TRACEABILITY REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Strategic goal

Develop and implement a statewide infrastructure for advancing animal disease traceability that is compatible with the standards of other States, Tribes, Territories, and the USDA.

4.2 Programmatic goals

FY 2012:

1. Establish authority:

- Determine what data can be collected and under which statutory authority this can be accomplished.
- Determine what data will be considered public record.

2. Establish an advisory committee.
3. Install and initiate the CoreOne platform.
4. Establish personnel needs
   - Conduct time management studies on the CoreOne system to determine how many additional data entry people may be needed to electronically enter individual animal or lot information from CVIs, test charts, and vaccination certificates.
5. Develop policy:
   - Firmly designate which data will be electronically entered and which (if any) will be left as paper records.
   - Designate deadlines for the entry of documents into the system after receipt.
   - Develop procedures to enforce existing rules governing timely submission of documents.
   - Establish the number of personnel needed to maintain the project and develop an organizational scheme for administration of the project. Hire needed personnel on a temporary basis at this time.
   - Establish public records policy with respect to animal and producer data.
   - Determine a source of sustainable funding for the project.
   - Establish compatible standards for sharing data with States/Tribes/Territories and USDA when needed
6. Continue to monitor ICVI data quality and request corrective actions when they are warranted.
7. Target, develop, and implement outreach messaging regarding data quality and processing for animal health information forms.

FY 2013:

1. Critically evaluate data entry personnel requirements based on FY 2102 project performance. Adjust personnel numbers accordingly.
2. Consider entering backlog data into the CoreOne system using existing personnel once the feasibility of placing such data into the system has been determined.
4. Improve retrieval of available traceability information by conducting internal random mock trials.
5. Surveillance and traceability data will be integrated using the CoreOne system.
6. Integrate the tag distribution record system into the CoreOne program.
7. Implement producer outreach to promote the use of both RFID technology and conventional identification methods.

FY 2014:

1. Data entry staffing levels will be re-evaluated and adjusted as necessary. Positions will continue to be temporary if a permanent source of funding is not established.
2. Data will be retrievable in conformance with the four preliminary performance standards as stated in the proposed traceability regulation. Conformance will be established by conducting mock trials with interested States, Tribes, or Territories.
3. Utilize information gained from outreach activities to find areas for improvement in the system.

FY 2015:

1. Continue to explore better platforms for data entry and storage, i.e., USAHerds. Actively seek funding for such a program.
2. Increase the use of electronic CVIs and test charts by accredited veterinarians.
3. Institute the distribution of orange RFID brucellosis vaccination tags at no cost to producers (on a limited-time basis).
4. Equip sale yards, buying stations and tagging sites to accurately and rapidly record and report ADT data.
5. Work with the Idaho Brand Department to share brand information electronically.

4.3 Animal disease traceability performance measures

1. Determine the State/Tribe where a received reference animal was officially identified and notify that State/Tribe of the reference animal's official identification number.

- To date, performance of this standard has been measured by the number of hours from the time of the receipt of the request until the delivery of the information to the requesting entity.
- The current baseline for this standard is 95% of the time within one business day.

2. Confirm that a reference animal was officially identified in Idaho and that contact information for the person who owned the animal at the time of identification is on file.

- To date, performance of this standard has been measured by the number of hours from the time of the receipt of the request until the delivery of the information to the requesting entity.
- The current baseline for this standard is 75% of the time within five business days.

3. Determine the State/Tribe from which a reference animal was received via interstate movement and notify the State/Tribe from which it was received of the reference animal's official identification number.

- To date, performance of this standard has been measured by the number of hours from the time of the receipt of the request until the delivery of the information to the requesting entity.
- The current baseline for this standard is 95% of the time within seven business days.

4. Determine the address or location in Idaho from which a reference animal was shipped.
   - To date, performance of this standard has been measured by in hours from the time of the receipt of the request until the delivery of the information to the requesting entity.
   - The current baseline for this standard is 75% of the time within five business days.

4.4 Data requirements

- Location identification must be linked to a physical address. Premises location or identification numbers are assigned to a location, not a person or entity. Post office boxes are not accepted as location identification.
- Idaho will follow the General Standards outlined in the USDA document titled Animal Disease Traceability, Version 1.1, and dated 3/18/2011. The standards for both individual cattle and groups or lots can be found on pages four and five of this document. In addition to the General Standards, Idaho will utilize brands as an official form of identification with cooperating states.
- Idaho will be using official silver NUES ear tags beyond the current system involving accredited veterinarians only applying the tags at the time of performing regulatory animal disease work. Both the nine and eight character formats will be distributed at the producer's request. Based on the past six month's distribution, we anticipate a need for approximately 100,000 tags per year in the near future, but as more producers become aware of the program, the need will increase. Tags are distributed to producers when they request them by phone, email or fax if they supply a name, physical address, premises ID, and phone number. Taggers have been distributed on a first-come, first-served basis. VS Memo 578.12 will be followed with respect to tag inventory control and producer instructions.
- Silver NUES tag distribution record-keeping is incorporated into the CoreOne system.
- The data required for commuter herd agreements consists of the registered brand, trichomoniasis test charts for bulls and full contact information for both the origin and destination. The number and class of animal are also required.
- In addition to ICVIs, market releases that are pre-printed with a designation that they certify the health of the animals listed are

approved for interstate movement if they are signed by an accredited veterinarian.

- Data will be shared with other States, Tribes, Territories, and the USDA in the course of disease traces and if necessary for legal enforcement actions.
- Group/lot official numbers will be handled as outlined in the General Standards outlined in the USDA document titled Animal Disease Traceability, Version 2.2, dated 9/25/13.

4.5 Information technology plan

- FY 2012- data entry/data gathering hardware $10,000.00
- FY 2013- IT storage/platform maintenance $10,000.00
- FY 2014- IT storage/platform maintenance $10,000.00
- FY 2015- IT storage/platform maintenance $10,000.00

All of the IT items listed above would be incorporated into our present system but would be dedicated to animal identification and disease traceability and epidemiological uses. These items lie outside the current ISDA budget and would have to be funded using Federal resources.

4.6 Resource requirements

- Is specific expertise needed that is not currently available? No
- Will consultants be needed? No
- A continuity of operation plan (COOP) is in place and is frequently tested? Yes.
- Are automated data capture resources needed? Yes
- Will additional or new space be required? Unlikely.

4.7 Organizational needs

- Does a need for organizational change exist? No.
- Can additional resources be leveraged within the current administrative structure? No

4.7.1 Executive support

- Additional support from executive management is not currently needed.
- Accountability will be provided through meetings with executive management, producers, livestock markets and Veterinary Services.
- Officials are to be briefed on progress and baseline measures of performance at executive management meetings.

4.7.2 Coordination and oversight procedures

- NIMS and ICS will be engaged and responded to in accordance with agency policy during emergency situations.
- The four performance standards outlined in the proposed traceability regulation will be used to monitor ISDA compatibility with other States, Tribes, Territories, and USDA.
- Responsibilities for implementing the traceability plan will follow the existing ISDA organizational structure.
- Disputes within ISDA are arbitrated by the Human Resources staff using the ISDA Problem Solving Policy. This policy is backed by IDAPA 15.04.01.200, Rules of the Division of Human Resources and Personnel Commission.
- Feedback relative to perception of successful implementation above and below the administrative authority will be obtained through frequent progress meetings.
- ISDA has a succession plan in place to achieve transition when administrators are replaced.

4.7.3 Policy

- The following statute will determine ISDA policy with regard to animal disease traceability:

TITLE 25, CHAPTER 2 Idaho Code: INSPECTION AND SUPPRESSION OF DISEASES AMONG LIVESTOCK. §25-207B. Identification of livestock, poultry, or fish -- Rules for disease control.

(1) In order to provide for disease control and increase the traceability of infected or exposed animals or fish, the division of animal industries, in cooperation with the state brand board, is authorized to promulgate rules for the identification of livestock, poultry or fish and the registration of premises where such animals or fish are held.

(2) All data and information collected by the division of animal industries or the state brand board pursuant to the provisions of this section, or rules promulgated hereunder, shall not be considered a public record and shall be exempt from public disclosure requirements as provided in section 9-340D, Idaho Code.

- There is no need to address any specific mandates and act to modify them to align them with current goals and objectives.

4.7.4 Staffing

- Full-time, paid support staff is justified because the present staff is fully engaged in duties other than the additional data entry that will be required to implement this plan.

- Proficiency in data entry will be the primary qualification for traceability support staff.
- The personnel needed to implement the plan are anticipated to consist of one animal identification coordinator and two full-time data entry workers.
- Other human resources may possibly be leveraged to assist in implementing the plan.
- Professional credentials and certification are not an issue.
- Job descriptions for the roles needed are clearly provided by ISDA Human Resources.
- Animal disease traceability information will be a distinct function within the ISDA-Division of Animal Industries. It will not be an individually coordinated, stand-alone sub-unit.

4.7.5 Budget requirements

- ISDA is funded for animal disease traceability solely by Federal Cooperative Agreement.
- The funding requirements projected by year are:

  FY2012: $158,419.00
  FY2013: $128,419.00
  FY2014: $128,419.00
  FY2015: $120,000.00

  Cost sharing is achieved through the cooperative agreement by contributing a portion of personnel costs for traceability-associated activities.
- It is unknown how the applicant might insulate against budget cuts and shortfalls.
- No other funding sources can be leveraged to support this plan.

4.7.6 Outreach

4.7.6.1. Accredited veterinarians

- Accredited veterinarians will be informed of the new framework and the specific three-year plan for traceability through the following:
  -Idaho Veterinary Medical Association
  -Local/regional veterinary associations
  -ISDA Animal Health Lab monthly newsletter
  -ISDA veterinary practitioner email list
  -Annual USDA/ISDA joint veterinary accreditation seminars
  -Idaho Board of Veterinary Medicine newsletter
- Continuing education for improving data quality relative to animal health information systems will be

administered through the venues listed above. Submission of official forms in a timely manner is governed by ISDA administrative rule.

- When a functional, user-friendly, and affordable eCVI becomes available, it will be aggressively promoted to the veterinary profession in Idaho.
- Accredited veterinarians will be encouraged to provide NUES and RFID tags to producers upon demonstration that they can maintain accurate distribution records and submit the information to ISDA in a timely manner.

4.7.6.2. Livestock markets

- Continuing education for addressing the concerns of the livestock markets in the jurisdiction will consist of attendance at the annual Livestock Market Association meeting and by frequent communication with ISDA field staff.
- Accessing traceability information from livestock markets on a bi-weekly basis will be instituted. The information will be submitted to ISDA HQ.

4.7.6.3. Industry as a whole

- Industry will be informed of the implementation plan by ISDA attendance at producer group meetings and through continual communication with industry leadership.
- The advisory committee will be leveraged for continuing education throughout industry.
- Industry publications are another resource available for industry outreach.
- The "industry" for the purposes of this three-year program will consist of the dairy and beef cattle industry.
- There are no under-represented and under-served communities with respect to this plan.

4.8 Monitoring and reporting interstate movement activity

- The number of animals and the number of shipments that move interstate will be monitored by cumulative totals derived from ICVIs.
- Import data will be verified in the field by spot checks performed by ISDA personnel. The spot checks will be based on import permit information.

- The following data will be reported for quarterly reports beginning with calendar year 2012:
    - Number of ICVIs and other interstate movement documents created within Idaho on a year-to-date basis for move-out animals
    - Number of ICVIs and other interstate movement documents received for animals that move into Idaho.
    - Number of animals by species and class for move-in events associated with ICVIs and other interstate movement documents, indicating the number of animals officially identified and the number not officially identified
    - Number of animals by species and class for move-out events associated with ICVIs and other interstate movement documents, indicating the number of animals officially identified and the number not officially identified
    - Volume of distribution for each official numbering system/device issued by Idaho, and any official numbering devices, including backtags by market or processing (slaughter) facility, issued and reported by the AVIC.

V. TRACEABILITY IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Ranking of priorities for advancement

- The specific steps needed to advance from the point where the initiative currently resides are:

1. Establish the number of personnel needed to:
    - electronically record ICVI data for imports and exports
    - electronically record test chart data
    - electronically record brucellosis vaccination data

2. Continue to evaluate routine procedures and performance standards for the following tasks:
    - electronically record ICVI data for imports and exports
    - electronically record test chart data
    - electronically record brucellosis vaccination data

3. Be able to meet the traceability performance standards outlined in the proposed rule on Traceability for Livestock Moving Interstate.

4. Be able to meet the <u>future</u> preliminary measures for the four traceability performance standards outlined in the proposed rule on Traceability for Livestock Moving Interstate. Various components are dependent upon measureable successes rather than defined time periods.

5.2 Implementation of objectives

FY 2012:

Objective 1. Install, initiate, and utilize the CoreOne platform.

Objective 2. Establish the number of personnel needed to:
- electronically record ICVI data for imports and exports
- electronically record test chart data
- electronically record brucellosis vaccination data

Objective 3. Monitor and report interstate movement activity

1- AID coordinator ¼ time @ $34.01/hr.	$17,685.00
benefits	$6,219.00
2- AID data entry FTEs @ $15.00/hr.	$62,400.00
benefits	$32,115.00
Data collection/entry equipment, IT support	$40,000.00
Total	$158,419.00

Objective 4. Establish and perform ongoing outreach to producers, accredited veterinarians, and livestock markets.
-Funding for outreach activities will be in the form of cost sharing.

FY 2013:

Objective 1. Establish routine procedures to perform the following tasks:
- electronically record ICVI data for imports and exports
- electronically record test chart data
- electronically record brucellosis vaccination data

Objective 2. Institute and maintain the tag distribution record system into the CoreOne program.

Objective 3. Be able to meet the initial preliminary measures for the four traceability performance standards outlined in the proposed rule on Traceability for Livestock Moving Interstate.

Objective 4. Monitor and report interstate movement activity

1- AID coordinator ¼ time @ $34.01/hr.	$17,685.00
benefits	$6,219.00
2- AID data entry FTEs @ $15.00/hr.	$62,400.00
benefits	$32,115.00

IT support	$10,000.00
Total	$128,419.00

Objective 5. Establish and perform ongoing outreach to producers, accredited veterinarians, and livestock markets.

-Funding for outreach activities will be in the form of cost sharing.

FY 2014:

Objective 1. Maintain the following:

- electronically record ICVI data for imports and exports
- electronically record test chart data
- electronically record brucellosis vaccination data

Objective 2. Be able to meet the future preliminary measures for the four traceability performance standards outlined in the proposed rule on Traceability for Livestock Moving Interstate.

Objective 3. Monitor and report interstate movement activity

1- AID coordinator ¼ time @ $34.01/hr.	$17,685.00
benefits	$6,219.00
2- AID data entry FTEs @ $15.00/hr.	$62,400.00
benefits	$32,115.00
IT support	$10,000.00
Total	$128,419.00

Objective 4. Establish and perform ongoing outreach to producers, accredited veterinarians, and livestock markets.

-Funding for outreach activities will be in the form of cost sharing.

-Establish approved tagging sites at markets and other points of concentration.

FY 2015:

Objective 1. Continue to explore better platforms for data entry and storage, i.e., USAHerds.

-Actively seek funding for such a program.

Objective 2. Increase the use of electronic CVIs and test charts by accredited veterinarians.

-Utilize personal communications, compliance letters, professional meetings, newsletters and email to point out the advantages of electronic records.

Objective 3. Institute the distribution of orange RFID brucellosis vaccination tags at no cost to producers (on a limited-time basis).

-An estimated $40,000.00 in *additional* cooperative agreement funding would be required to achieve this goal. It is our goal to transition the Idaho cattle industry to an electronic identification and recording system. Without widespread use of RFID, this will not be possible. We have promoted the use of RFID in our Designated Surveillance area by offering yellow RFID tags at no cost, but only two of the one hundred thirty-seven producers who hold herd plans were interested. Since brucellosis vaccination is mandatory in Idaho, it is anticipated that the orange RFID tags would be more attractive to producers and hopefully spur the continued use of RFID after the no-cost tag program is ended.

Objective 4. Equip saleyards, buying stations and tagging sites to accurately and rapidly record and report ADT data.

- Saleyards in Idaho have not been receptive to electronic identification. Their claim is that there are not enough RFID tags in the system to warrant the expense of equipment for reading the tags. We would like to start them out with user-friendly, self-contained wand readers to replace our outdated equipment (2004).

Objective 5. Work with the Idaho Brand Department to share brand information electronically.

-Open lines of communication to illustrate the advantages of electronic brand data and promote its use.